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opinions regarding the extent of the federal commercial power which are very similar to those of Mr. Heisler, but that he has arrived at them by a slightly different route. Mr. Heisler is unwilling to grant that congress has the power arbitrarily to exclude corporations or their products from interstate commerce, because an arbitrary exclusion would be in violation of the requirement of due process of law. The reviewer is inclined to believe that, in case an arbitrary exclusion were authorized, the Supreme Court would refuse its sanction because it would hold the exclusion not to be, properly speaking, a "regulation" of commerce. The reviewer does not find convincing the argument that state corporations, as distinguished from natural persons, have no right to engage in interstate commerce which congress is bound to respect. Mr. Heisler takes the position, which is certainly sound, that congress may not give to federally incorporated carrier or trading companies the incidental authority to manufacture, within the States, the commodities with which they deal, but the position requires a fuller argument than he has given it.

The Law of Public Utilities Operating in Cities and Towns. By OSCAR L. POND. (Indianapolis: The Bobbs-Merrell Company, 1913. Pp. liv, 954.)

The importance of the law regulating public service corporations is testified to by the number of bulky treatises dealing with the subject which has appeared during recent years. One of the latest of these, as well as the most satisfactory from the point of view of constitutional and administrative law is that of Mr. Pond. The work is dedicated to Professor F. J. Goodnow, under whose direction the original monograph, which has now developed into this comprehensive treatise, was prepared. The opening chapters deal with the governmental and proprietary powers of municipal corporations; with the construction of their charters; their implied powers; and the force of constitutional limitations upon their borrowing powers. Special chapters are then devoted to a discussion of the value of the franchise enjoyed by public utility corporations, and to an elaboration of the doctrines that municipalities have no implied power to grant exclusive franchises, and that exclusive franchise rights may not be claimed by implication, but only by express grant. The difficult subjects of the contracts of municipal corporations for public utility service, and the duration of franchise rights are discussed with especial care. Other topics dealt with include

the requirement of uniform service, reasonable rates, the valuation of investments, and the regulation and ownership by municipalities of public utility plants. There are, of course, other treatises which deal more exhaustively with special topics relating to the law governing public utilities, as for example, the criteria determining the reasonableness of rates, but as a general treatise the work is eminently satisfactory. Especially welcome are the concluding chapters dealing with municipal bureaus or commissions and state public utility commissions. The texts of the public service commissions law of New York, and of the public utilities laws of Wisconsin and Indiana are given as appendices. A satisfactory index is provided. Space will not permit a critical examination of the doctrines of the volume, but the reviewer would say that he has found little opportunity for a difference of opinion.

The Civil War and Reconstruction in Florida. By WILLIAM WATSON DAVIS. (New York: Columbia University Press, 1913. Pp. 769.)

This study finds its proper place in that steadily growing body of monographic literature dealing with the Civil War and Reconstruction. Dr. Davis has performed for Florida the task which was performed for Georgia as early as 1901 by E. C. Woolley in *The Reconstruction of Georgia*, for Virginia in 1904 by H. J. Eckenrode in *The History of Reconstruction in Virginia*, for South Carolina in 1905 by J. P. Hollis in *Reconstruction in South Carolina*, for Maryland in 1909 by W. S. Myers in *The Self-Reconstruction of Maryland, 1864-1867*, and for Louisiana in 1910 by J. R. Ficklen in a *History of Reconstruction in Louisiana*. Besides the work on Reconstruction contained in parts III and IV of the volume the author has given us in parts I and II a treatment of Florida's relation to the Civil War.

Although this book presents a number of obvious defects it is not without merit as a work of historical research. The sources, which the author declares were "in reality scattered and scant," have apparently been thoroughly examined. The evidence adduced in support of his positions is generally first hand information, the product of patient research.

Not a few questions of more than local interest are treated in this volume. From the chapter on secession the Civil War appears not to have been the unpopular uprising, pressed forward solely by a slavocracy, that it is sometimes represented to have been. The contention that the war was a project of the debtor class to repudiate its debts is speedily dismissed as worthy of slight consideration.